Mr. Carey is a Political Economist, All his views spring from that science. Cause and Effect-with these he deals. He does not depend on rhetoric. He never appeals to the imagination or passions. He does not wake generosity. He does not demand enthusiasm. He lars down laws. Euclid in form or Spinoza in spirit, is not more calm. He addresses himself to Thinkers. To those who will study; who will endeavor to errive at the origin of things outside the narrow circle of a particular time or place, this book is addressed. The reader who hopes to shed luxurious tears over harrowing descriptions of African bondage--and there an end-will hardly go scientifically to work to discover the causes of slavery, without which the means of its cure cannot be effected. For such, this work is not written directly. But there are those who will read it : the men who write and speak for the public at large will be influenced by it. And it is curious to see how the small intellectual band operates upon the mass at ord-hand. Writers whom the public never read are filtered through the brains of others; and many a resplendent legislative reputation is formed out of the us that does not shine on Capitol Hill, but lives tranquilly in books. Hence the true legislation exists in the higher intelligence which is above party, and does not address popular assemblies.

Mr. Carey's work is divided into twenty-one chapters,

Mr. Carey 's work is divided into twenty-one chapters, with the following quiet preface:

The subject discussed in the following pages is one of great importance, and especially so to the people of this country. The views presented for consideration differ widely from those generally entertained, both as regards the cause of evil and the mode of oure; but it does not follow necessarily that they are not correct,—as the reader may readily satisfy himself by reflecting upon the fact, that there is scarcely an opinion he now holds, that has not, and at no very distant period, been deemed quite as hereficial as any here advanced. In reflecting upon them, and upon the facts by which they are supported, he is requested to bear in mind that the latter are, with very few exceptions, drawn from writers holding views directly opposed to those of the author of the volume; and not therefore to be suspected of any exaggeration of the injurious effects of the system here treated as leading to slavery, or the beneficial ones resulting from that here described as tending to establish perfect and universal freedom of thought, speech, action, and trade.

Chapter I. "The Wide Extent or Slavery," very

Chapter I. "THE WIDE EXTENT OF SLAVERY," VET tranquilly and scientifically classifies under one general head the slavery of the world, including that of Europe, with certain remarks. We give the greater portion of

this chapter, as follows: Sinvery still exists throughout a large portion of what this chapter, as follows:

Slavery still exists throughout a large portion of what we are accustomed to regard as the civilized world. In some countries, men are forced to take the chance of a lottery for the determination of the question whether they shall or shall not be transported to distant and unhealthy comtries, there must probably to perish, leaving behind them impoverished mothers and sisters to lament their fate. In others, they are seized on the highway and sent to sea for long terms of years, while parents, wives and sisters, who had been dependent on their exertions, are left to perish of starvation, or driven to vice or crime to procure the means of support. In a third class, men, their wives, and children, are driven from their homes to perish in the road, or to endure the slavery of dependence on public charity until pestilence shall send them to their graves, and thus clear the way for a fresh supply of others like themselves. In a fourth, we see men driven to selling themselves for long periods at hard labor in distant countries, deprived of the society of parents, relatives, or friends. In a fift, men, women and children are exposed to sale, and wives are separated from husbands, while children are separated from parents. In some white men, and, in others, black men, are subjected to the lash, and other of the severest and most degrading punishments. In some places men are dement valuable, and are well fed and clothed. In others, most degrading punishments. In some place deemed valuable, and are well fed and clothed. man is regarded as a 'drug' and population as a 'nuisance; and Christian men are warned that their duty to God and society requires that they should permit their fellow-creatures to suffer every privation and distress, short of 'absolute death,' with a view to prevent the increase of numbers.

How shall Slavery be abolished? This is the great question of our day. But a few years since it was answered in England by an order for the immediate, emancipation of the black people keld to Slavery in her colonies; and it is often urged that we should follow her example. Before the black people held to Slavery in her colonies; and it is eften urged that we should follow her example. Before doing this, however, it would appear to be proper to examine into the past history and present situation of the negro race in the two countries, with a view to determine how far experience would warrant the belief that the course thus urged upon us would be likely to produce improvement in the condition of the objects of our sympathy Should the result of such an examination be to prove that the cause of freedom had been advanced by the measures there pursued, our duty to our fellow men would require that we should follow it in the same direction, at whatever those and inconvenience to ourselves. Should it, however, prove that the condition of the poor negro has been impaired and not improved, it will then become proper to enquire what have been in past time the circumstances under which men have become more free, with a view to ascerwhich men have been in past time the circumstances under which men have become more free, with a view to ascertain wherein lies the deficiency, and why it is that freedom now so obviously declines in various and important portions of the earth. These things ascertained, it may be that there will be little difficulty in determining what are the measures now needed for emailing all men, black, white, and brown, to obtain for themselves, and profitably to all, the exercise of the rights of freemen. To adopt this course will be to follow in that of the skilful physician, who always determines within himself the cause of fever before the prescribes the remedy. e prescrites the remedy.

Chapter II. details the SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH

Colonies, "with its terrific waste of life." The author shows that from 1817 to 1829 the destruction of negro life was proceeding with constantly accelerating rapidity: and a continuation of the system; as it then existed, must have witnessed the total annihilation of the negro race within a half century. Any regrets, therefore, we could add, over the Emancipation Act, on the grounds of its comparative injury to the blacks, are wasted; any arguments against the same act, if the system as it existed was to be continued, are futile, however popular in the South. On the loss to life aceruing from the British system, our author observes :

viewing these facts, not a doubt can, I think, be entertained that the number of negroes imported into the island and retained for its consumption, was more than doubt the number that existed there in 1817, and could scarcely have been less than 750,000; and cartainly, at the most moderate estimate, not less than 700,000. If to these we were to add the children that must have been born on the island in the long period of 178 years, and then all who remained for Emancipation amounting to only \$11,000, we should find ourselves forced to the conclusion that Slavery was here attended with a destruction of life almost without a parallel in the history of any civilized nation.

Chapter III, which treats or Slavery is the life.

Chapter III. which treats or SLAVERY IN THE UNITED

STATES We copy entire, as it relates to ourselves : In the North American provinces, now the United States, negro Slavery existed from a very early period, but on a very limited scale, as the demand for slaves was mainly supplied from England. The experts of the colonies were bulky, and the whites could be imported as return cargo; whereas the blacks would have required a voyage to the Coast of Africa, with which little trade was maintained. The expect from England coasts after the revolution of less whereas the blacks would have required a voyage to the Coast of Africa, with which little trade was maintained. The export from England ceased after the revolution of 1688, and thenceforward negro slaves were somewhat more freely imported; yet the trade appears to have been so small as scarcely to have attracted notice. The only information on the subject furnished by Macpherson in his Annals of Commerce is, that in the cight months ending July 13, 1753, the negroes imported into Charleston, S. C., were 211 in number; and that in the year 1763-66, the value of negroes imported from Africa into Georgia was £14,820—and this, if they be valued at only £10 each, would give only 1422. From 1183 to 1767, the number exported from all the West India Islands to this country was 1,322—being an average of less than 300 per annum; and there is little reason for believing that this number was increased by any import direct from Africa. The British West Indies were then the entrepot of the trade and theace they were supplied to the other Islands and the settlements on the Main; and had the demand for this country been considerable, it cannot be doubted that a larger portion of the thousands then annually exported would have been sent in this direction.

Under these circumstances, the only mode of arriving at the history of Slavery prior to the first census, in 1790, appears to be to commence at that date and go forward and afterward employ the information so obtained in edicavoring to elucidate the operations of the previous period. The number of negroes, free and custaved, at that date, was

ther.....

Deducting these from the total number added, we obtain for the natural increase, about 29 per cent.

Macpherson, treating of this period, says:
That importation is not necessary for k-spins up the stock is proved by the example of North America—a country less congenied to the standing the destruction and desertion of the siave occasioned by the standing the destruction and desertion of the siave occasioned by the war, the number of page as, though o respect to of slave a bas greatly increased—because, effect the scar they have imported corp few, and of late years none at all, except in the Southern States

The number of vessels employed in the slave trade, in 1795, is stated to have been twenty, all of them small; and the number of slaves to be carried was limited to one for each tun of their capacity.

From 1800 to 1810, the increase was 378,374, of which nearly 30,000 were tound in Louisiana at her incorporation

From 1800 to 1810, the increase was 378.374, of which nearly 30,000 were tound in Louisians at her incorporation into the Union, leaving about 350,000 to come from other sources; being an increase of 35 per cent. In this period the increase of Georgia and South Carolina, the two importing States was only 96.000, while that of the white population was 129,073, carrying with them perhaps 25,000. If to this be add d the natural increase at the rate of 25 per cent, we obtain about 75,000, leaving only 21,000 for import tien. It is probable, however, that it was somewhat larger, and that it might be safe to estimate it at the same amount as in the previous period, making a total of about 28,000 in the twenty years. Deducting 26,000 from the 350,000, we obtain 324,000 as the addition from domestic sources, which would be about 32 per cent on the population of 1800. This may be too high; and yet the growth of the following decennial period—one of war and great commercial and agricultural distress—was almost 30 per cent. In 1810, the number had been 1,379,800.

In 1810, the number had been 1,379,800.

Is 1820 it was 1,779 855; increase 30 per cent.
In 1800 it was 2,378,812; increase 30 per cent.
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In 1807 in 1807 increase 30 per cent.
In 1808 it was 2,378,000.
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In 1714, the number of blacks was 50,250, and they were dispersed throughout the provinces from New Hampshire to Carolina, engaged, to a large extentin labors similar to those in which were engaged the whites by whom they were owned. One half of them may have been imported. Starting from this point and taking the natural increase of each decennial period at 25 per cent, as shown to have since been the case, we should obtain, for 1750, about 130,000. The actual quantity was 220,000; and the difference, 20,000, may be sat down to importation. Adding, now, 25 per cent to 220,000, we obtain, for 1760, 275,000; whereas the actual number was 310,000, which would give 35,000 for importation. Purruing the same course with the following periods, we obtain the following results:

Year. Actual number. Natural incr. Actual incr. Import.

Yesrs. Actual number. Natural incr. Actual incr. Import., 1700. 310,006. 77,509. 192,000. 74,500. 177.6. 662,000. 115,500. (20,000) 1780. 562,000. 150,504. 77,000) 1780. 562,000. 150,504. 79,000 1790. 782,000 number given by first census.

for a large portion of the period from 1770 to 1790, there must have been a very small importation; for during nearly half the time the trade with foreign countries was almost altogether suspended by the war of the revolution. If we add together the quantities thus obtained, we shall

obtain a tolerable approximation to the number of slaves imported into the territory now constituting the Union, as follows:

Prior to 1714 50,000 1771 to 1700 34,000 1751 to 1750 50,000 And if we now estimate the import subsequent to 1750 to 1760 50,000 1761 to 1770 74,500 at even 70,000

We obtain as the total number.

The number now in the Union exceeds 3,800,000, and even if we estimate the import as high as 380,000, we then have more than ten for one; whereas in the British Islands we can find not more than two to five, and perhaps even not more than one for three. Had the slaves of the latter been as well fed, clothed, lodged, and otherwise cared for, as were those of these Provinces and States, their numbers would have reached seventeen or twenty millions. If id the blacks among the people of these States experienced the same treatment as did their fellows of the Islands, we should now have among us less than one hundred and fifty thousand slaves.

thousand slaves.

The prices paid by the British Government averaged ±25 per head. Had the number in the Colonies been allowed to increase as they increased here, it would have required, even at that price, the enormous sum

Had the number in this country been reduced by the same process there practiced, emanci-pation could now be carried out at a cost of

To emancipate them now, paying for them at the same rate, would require nearly or almost five hundred millions of dollars. course, however, that has increased their numbers, ha course, however, that has increased their numbers, has largely increased their value to the owners themselves. Men, when well fed, well clothed, well lodged, and other wise well cared for, always increase rapidly in numbers, and in such cases labor always increases rapidly in value; and hence it is that the average price of the negro slave of this country is probably four times greater than that which the planters of the West Indies were compelled to receive. Such being the case, it would follow that to pay for their full value would probably require four hundred millions of pounds sterling, or nearly two thousand millions of dollars. It will now be seen that the course of things in the two

It will now be seen that the course of things in the two countries has been entirely different. In the Islands the Slave Trade had been cheri-hed as a source of profit. Here, it had been made the subject of repeated protests on the part of several of the Provinces, and had been by all but two probability of the section. part of several of the Frovinces, and had been by all out two prohibited at the earliest moment at which they pos-sessed the power so to do. In the Islands it was held to be cheaper to buy slaves than to raise them and the sexes were out of all proportion to each other. Here, importa-tion was small, and almost the whole increase, large as it has been, has resulted from the excess of births over deaths. In the Islands, the slave was generally a barbarian, speakin the islands, the slave was generally a barbarian, speak-ing an unknown tongue, and working with men like him-self, in gangs, with searcely a chance for improvement. Here, he was generally a being born on the soil, speaking the same language with his owner, and often working in the field with him, with many advantages for the development field with him, with many advantages to the solution of his faculties. In the Islands, the land-owners clung to Slavery as the sheet anchor of their hopes. Here, on the sheet anchor of their hopes. Here, on the sheet anchor of their hopes. of his faculties. In the Islands, the land-owners clung to Slavery as the sheet anchor of their hopes. Here, on the contrary, Slavery had gradually been abolished in all the Sates north of Mason and Dixon's line, and Delaware, hisryland, Virginia, and Kentucky were all, at the date of emancipation in the Islands, preparing for the early adoption of measures looking to its entire abolition. In the Islands, the connection with Africa had been cherished as a means of obtaining cheap labor, to be obtained by formenting discord ameng the natives. Here, on the contrary, had originated a grand soheme for carrying civilization into the heart of Africa by means of the gradual transplantation of some of the already civilized blacks. In the Islands, it has been deemed desirable to carry out "the European polley," of preventing the Africans "from arriving at perfection" in the art of preparing their cotton, sugar, indigo, or other articles, "from a fear of interfering with established branches of commerce elsewhere."

There are, however, difficulties in the way that seem to be almost insuperable. The power to purchase the slaves of the British colonies was a consequence of the fact that their numbers had not been permitted to increase. The difficulty of purchasing them here is great, because of their having been well fed, well clothed, and otherwise well provided for, and having therefore increased so rapidly. If, nevertheless, it can be shown that by abandoning the system under which the pero race has steally increased in combers and advanced towards excitivities to

ing that of a nation under whose rule there has been a steady decline of numbers, and but little, if any, tendency toward civilization, we shall benefit the race, it will become our duty to make the effort, however, great may be the cost. With a view to ascertain how far duty may be recost. With a view to ascertain how far duty may be re-garded as calling upon us now to follow in the footsteps of that nation, it is proposed to examine into the working of the act by which the whole negro population of the British colonies was, almost at once and without preparation, invested with the right to determine for whom they would

We offer a remark or two upon this chapter. " Here everything looked toward the gradual and gentle Civilization and Emancipation of the Negro throughout the world." If such be the fact, it has escaped our observation, and we shall recite what we deem the true state of the case. The Quakers of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, easily, in accordance with their mild philosophy, discovered nearly a century ago that Slavery was wrong, and in their own way they set about pro mulging the truth. The seriously-minded of the last century were readily convinced of it, and the States, down to Delaware, abolished it. South of that, self-interest prevailed, and it was not abolished. The reasons for continuing it might not have prevailed if Whitney's cotton-gin had not been discovered, and the annexation of Louisians had not made Slavery profitable. Material interests shaped the paradoxes of McDaffie and Calhoun: material interests samexed Texas; and there never has been any extended superior moral consideration for the Slave beyond the fact that it was not profitable to keep him in bondage. From this, of course we except the Quakers, who could not reconcile their non-resistance creed, or their refusal to take part in war, with the war on the human species in the shape of . . Again, the fact assumed of the negro being well fed, well clothed, and otherwise well provided for: That the negre has had an animal existence in this country, equivalent to the cart-horse. perhaps, but indefinitely inferior to the race-horse, which is waited upon by several black bipeds deemed of less value, we may, perhaps, acknowledge; but that he has been well fed, well clothed, and otherwise well provided for, we do not acknowledge. His feeding has been upon the cheapest products; his clothing of the meanest description : his dwelling has been a cabin. It is true his numbers have increased-for certain reasons. The crops chiefly produced in this country are different from those in the West Indies. Tobacco and cotton can be cultivated without destruction of life, but sugar cannot. Now, if it can be shown that the cultivation of

life, and that the negroes engaged in it have to be recruited by the Slave trade, (that is from Virginia, the chief breeding State,) then the argumest of the superior treatment of the Slaves in this country has no moral force. Now let us see the facts as they are presented in this light; and the following extract from Mr. Weld's book, Slavery as It Is:

weld's book, Slavery as R Is:

The Agreeultural Society of Baton Rouge, La, in its report, published in 1849, furnishes a labored estimate of the amount of expenditure necessarily incurred in conducting "a well-regulated sugar estate." In this estimate, the annual not less of Slaves, over and above the supply by propagation, is set down at two AND A HALF PER CENT.! The late Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, a member of Congress from Louisiana, addressed a latter to the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in 1830, containing a similar estimate, apparently made with great care, and going into minufe distils. Many items in this estimate differ from the preceding; but the estimate of the annual decrease of the slaves on a plantation was the same—Two AND A HALF PER CENT!

In September, 1834, the writer of this had an interview with James G. Birney Esq., who then resided in Kentucky, having removed, with his family, from Alabama, the year before. A few hours before that interview, and on the morning of the same day, Mr. B. had spent a couple of hours with Hon. Henry Clay, at his residence, near Lexingtong, Mr. Birney remarked that Mr. Clay had just told him he had lately been led to mistrust certain estimates as to the increase of the Slave population in the far Southwest—estimates which be had presented. I think, in a speech before the Colonization Society. He now believed that the births among the slaves in that quarter were not equal to the deaths; and that, of course, the slave population, independent of immigration from the slave selling States, was not sustaining street!

Amor gother facts stated by Mr. Clay was the following.

Amorg other facts stated by Mr. Clay was the following. which we copy rerbatim from the original memorandum made at the time by Mr. Birney, with which he has kindly

which we consider the time by Mr. Birney, with which he has kindly furnished us:

Sopt 16, 1831—Hon. H. Clay, in a convenition at his own house on the subject of Slavery, informed me that Hon. Outerbridge Howey—formerly a Senaturi to Congress from the State of Delaware, and the swiner of a segar plantation in Louisians—declared to him that his creates worked his hands so closely that one of the women brought forth a child while engaged in the labors of the field.

"Also, that a few years dince, he was at a brick yard in the covinces of New Orleans, in which we handsted hands were employed; among them were from heaviers dince, he was st a brick yard in the prime of life. He was told by the processor their break weeks were did been a could been a could been a child been a comparable for the leaf two or three peters, dithough they all had absoluted.

The last Mr Sammel black well, a nigoly respected citizen of Jersey City, opposite the City of New York, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, visited many of the sugar plantations in Louiseana a few years since; and having, for many years, been the owner of an extensive sugar refucery in England, and subsequently in this country, he had not only every facility afforced him by the planters for personal inspection of all parts of the process of sugar making, but received from them the most unreserved communications as to their management of their Saaves. Mr. B, after his return, frequently made the following statement to gentlemen of his acquaintance: "That the planters generally declared to kim that they were obliged so to over work their classes. men of his acquaintance: That the planters general declared to him that they were obliged so to over work the slaver, during the sugar making season, from eight to t weeks,) as to flee them up in seven or eight years. For, s weeks,) as to me been up in seven or signit years. For, such they, after the process is commenced, it must be pushed, without cessation, night and day, and we cannot affect to keep a sufficient number of Staves to do the extra work at the time of sugar making, as we could not preditably employ them the rest of the year."

Dr. Denming, a gentleman of high respectability, resioning in Askland, Richland County, Ohio, stated to Profeser Wright, of New York City.

sioning in Askland. Richland County, Ohio, stated to Professor Wright, of New York City:

That, during a recent tour at the South, while ascending the Ohio River, on the steambout Fame, he had an apprennity of conversing with a Mr Dickinson a resident of Pitusburgh, in company with a map her of cotton-planters and slave-dealers from Leosinca. Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Dickinson stated as a fact, that the sugar-planters nor on the sugar-coast in Louisians had ascertained that, as it was according season, that was required during the season of raising the boding season, that was required during the season of raising they could by excessive criving day and night, during the boding season, accompliab the whole labor tuth one set of Annas, By personing this olan, they could afford to sacrifice a set of Annas, By personing this olan, they could afford to sacrifice a set of Annas, ance in seven pours! He forther strated that this horrible system was now practiced to a considerable extent! The correctness of this statement was substantially admitted by the slave-holders them on board. In the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, page 46, is the fol-

lowing from Mr. A. A. Stone, a Theological Student who resided near Natchez: "On almost every plantation, the hands suffer more or less from hunger every year. There is always a good deal of suffering from hunger. On many plantations, and particularly of Louisiana, the Slaves are in a condition of almost utter famishment during a great portion of the year."

Mr. T. Baudinot, St. Albans, Ohio, " A member of the Methodist Church, who was for some years a navigator on the Mississippi," says: "The Slaves down the Mississippi are half starved. The boats when they stop at night are constantly boarded by Slaves, begging for something to eat."

Chapter IV. is OF ENANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH Colonies-the effects of which, Mr. Carey sums up by

land owner has been ruined and the laborer is fast The land owner has been ruined and the laborer is fast relapsing into barbarism; and yet, in the face of this fact the land owners of the Southern States are branded throughout the world as 'tyrants and' siave-breeders,' because they will not follow the same direction. It is in face of this great fact that the people of the North are invited to join in a crusade against their brethren of the South, because they still continue to hold Slaves, and that the men of the South are foregraphy prograting score that in the men of the South are so frequently urged to assert their immediate and unconditional Emancipation. In all this there is certainly South are so frequently urged to assert their immediate and unconditional Emancipation. In all this there is certainly much error; and with a view to determine where it lies, as well as to show what is the true road to emancipation, it is proposed to inquire what has been, in the various countries of the world, the course by which men have passed from poverty to wealth, from ignorance and barbarism to Civilnext inquire the causes now operating to prevent th Emoncipation of the negro of America and the occupan of the 'sweater's den' in London; and if they can at be ascertained, it will then be easy to determine what are the measures needful to be adopted with a view to the es-tablishment of freedom throughout the world.

Our author then proceeds in chapter V, to consider How Man passes from Poverty and Slavery toward WEALTH AND FREEDOM. This is so instructive and luminous a chapter, and being a key to the entire philosophy of the work, that we give it without curtail-

The first poor cultivator is surrounded by land unoccu pled. The more of it at his command the poorer he is. Com pelled to work alone, he is a slave to his necessities, and he can neither roll nor raise a log with which to build bianself a house. He makes himself a hole in the ground, which serves in the place of one. He cultivates the peor soil of the hills to obtain a little corn, with which to eke out the the hills to obtain a little corn, with which to eke out the supply of food derived from snaring the game in his neighborhood. His winter's supply is deposited in another hole, liable to injury from the water which filters through the light soil into which slone he can penetrate. He is in hourly danger of starvation. At length, however, his sons grow up. They combine their exertions with his, and now obtain something like an ax and a spade. They can sink deeper into the soil: and can cut logs, and build something like a house. They obtain more corn and more game, and they can preserve it better. The danger of starvation is diminished. Being no longer compelled to depend for fuel upon the decayed wood which was all their father could command, they are in less danger of perishing from cold in the elevated ground which from necessity they occupy. With the growth of the family, new soils are cultivated, each in succession yielding a larger return to labor, and they ob-

the growth of the family, new soils are cultivated, each in succession yielding a larger return to labor, and they obtain a constantly increasing supply of the necessaries of life from a surface diminishing in its ratio to the number to be feed and thus with every increase in the return to labor the power of combining their exertions is increased.

If we look now to the solitary settler of the West even where provided with both ax and spade, we shall see him obtaining, with extreme difficulty, the commonest log hat. A neighbor arrives, and their combined efforts produce a new house with less than half the labor required for the first. That neighbor brings a horse, and he makes something like a cart. The product of their labor is now ten times greater than that of the first man working by himself. More neighbors come, and new houses are needed. A *bee More neighbors come, and new houses are needed. A "bee" is made, and by the combined effort of the neighborhood the third house is completed in a day, whereas the first cost months, and the second weeks, of far more severe exertion. months, and the second weeks, of far more severe enertion. These new neighbors have brought plows and horses, and now better soils are cultivated and the product of labor is again increased, as is the power to preserve the surplus for winters use. The path becomes a road. Exchanges increase. The store makes its appearance. Labor is rewarded by larger returns, because aided by better machinery applied to better soils. The town grows up. Each successive addition to the population brings a consumer and a producer. The showmaker desires leather and corn in exchange for his shoes. The black-mith requires fuel and food, and the farmer wants shoes for his borses; and with the increasing facility of exchange more labor is applied to production, and the reward of labor rises, producing new desires, and requiring more and larger exchanges. The road becomes a terrapice, and the wagon and horses are seen upon it. The town becomes a city, and better are seen upon it. The town becomes a city, and better soils are cultivated for the supply of the markets, while the railroad facilitates exchanges with towns and cities yet sens are cultivated for the supply of the markets, while the railroad facilitates exchanges with towns and cities yet more distant. The tendency to union and to combination of exertion thus grows with the growth of wealth. In a state of extreme poverty, it extract be developed. The insignificant tribe of savages that starves on the product of the superficial soil of hundreds of thousands of acres of land, looks with jealous eye on every intruder, knowing that each new mouth requiring to be fed tends to increase the difficulty of obtaining subsistence, whereas the farmer rejoices in the arrival of the blacksmith and the shoemaker, because they come to eat on the goot the corn which here. rejoices in the arrival of the blacksmith and the shoemaker because they come to eat on the spot the corn which here-tofore he has carried ten, twenty, or thirty miles to market, to exchange for shoes for himself and his horses. With each new consumer of his products that arrives, he is enabled more and more to concentrate his action and his thoughts upon his home, while each new arrival tends to increase his power of consuming commodities brought from a distance, because it tends to diminish the necessity for seeking at a distance a market for the produce of his farm. Give to the poor tribe spades, and the knowledge how to use them, and the power of association will begin. The supply of food becoming more abundant, they hall the arrival of the stranger who brings them knives and cloth how to use them, and the power of association will begin.

The supply of food becoming more abundant, they hall the arrival of the stranger who brings them knives and clothing to be exchanged for skins and corn; wealth grows, and the habit of association—the first step toward civilization—arises.

The little tribe is, however, compelled to occupy the higher lands. The lower ones are a mass of deose forests and dreary swamps, while at the foot of the hill runs a river, fordable but for a certain period of the year. On the hillside, distant a few miles, is another tribe; but communication between them is difficult, because, the river bot tom being yet uncleared, roads cannot be made and bridges are as yet unthought of. Population and wealth, however, continue to increase, and the lower lands come gradually into cultivation, yielding larger returns to labor, and enabling the tribe to obtain larger supplies of foo and enabling the tribe to obtain larger supplies of foo and enabling the tribe to obtain larger supplies of foo and enabling the tribe to obtain larger supplies of foo and enabling the tribe to obtain larger supplies of the increased supplies of food and the increased power of preserving it, and wealth grows still more rapidly, because of the thoresased supplies of food and the increased power of preserving it, and wealth grows still more rapidly. The river bank at length is reached, and some of the best lands are now cleared. Population grows again, and a new element of wealth is seen in the form of a bridge; and now the two little communities are enabled to communicate more freely with each other. One rejuices in the possession of a wheel-wright, while the other has a wind mill. One wants carts, and the other has corn to grind. One has cloth to spure, while the other has more leaving the reached for its nor. wright, while the other has a wind mill. One wants cards and the other has even to grind. One has clot to spare while the other has more leather than is needed for its purpose. Exchanges increase, and the little town grows be cause of the increased amount of trade. Weath grows still more rapidly, because of new modes of combining is ber, by which that of all is rendered more productive. hor, by which that of all is rendered more productive. Roads are now made in the direction of other communities, and the work is performed rapidly, because the exertions of the two are now combined, and because the machinery used is more efficient. One after another disappear forcests and swamps that have occupied the fertile lands, separating tea, twenty, fifty, or five hundred communities, which now are brought into connection with each other; and with each step labor becomes more and more productive, and is rewarded with better food, clothing, and shelter. Famine and discussed interners, life is proposed nonabilities in creased, and therewith the tendency to that committees, which is the distinguishing characteristic of civilization in all nations and in all periods of the world. With further increase of population and wealth, the desires of man, and his ability to gratify them, both increase. The nation, tous formed has more corn than it needs; but it has no cotton, and its supply of wool is insufficient. The neighboring nation has ection and wool and needs corn. They are still distinct the example of the course of tion has cetton and wool and needs corn. They are still divided, however, by broad forests, deep swamps, and rapid rivers. Population increases, and the great forests and swamps disappear, giving place to rich farms, through which broad roads are made, with immense bridges, easiling the increhant to transport his wool and his cotton to exchange with his now rich neighbors for their surplus corn or sugar. Nations now combine their exertions, and wealth grows with still increased rapidity, facilitating the drainage of marshes, and thus bringing into activity the richest soils while coal mines cheaply farmish the fuel for converting limestone into lime, and from one into axes and spades, and interralls for the new roads needed for transporting to market the vast products of the fertile soils now in use, and to bring back the large supplies of sugar, tea, coffee, and the thousand other products of distant lands with which intercourse now exists. At each step population, and wealth, and happiness, and prosperity taxe a new bound; and men realize with difficulty the fact that the country which now affords to tens of millions all the processaries, comforts, conveniences and luxuries of the, is the same that, when the superabundant land was occupied by tens of thou across only, gave to that limited number scanty supplies of the worst food; so scanty that famines were frequent, and semetimes so severe that starvation was followed in its wake by pestilence, which, at brief intervals, swept from the earth the population of the little and scattered settlements, among which the people were forced to divide the mselves when they cultivated only the poor soils of the

The course of events here described is in strict accord-The course of events here described is in strict accordance with the facts observed in every country as it has grown in wealth and population. The early settlers of all the countries of the world are seen to have been slaves to their necessities—and often slaves to their neighbors; whereas with the increase of numbers and the increased power of with the increase of numbers and the increase power of the hills to the fertile soil of the river bottoms and mirshes with constant increase in the return to labor, and constant increasing power to determine from themselves for whom they will work, and what shall be their reward. This view hey will work to have the constitution to the theory of the occu-nation of land taught in the politics economical school of which Malthus and Ricardo were the founders. By them which Malthus and Ricardo were the loanoers. By them
we are assured that the settler commances on the low and
rich lands, and that, as population increases, men are required to pass to the higher and poorer lands—and of
course up the bill—with constandly diminishing rotarn to
labor; and thus that, as population grows, men becomes
more and more a slave to necessities, and to those who have
power to administer to his wants, involving a necessity for
a dispersion throughout the world in quest of the rich lands upon which the early settler is suppose to commence his operations. It is in reference to this theory that Mr. J. S.

"This general law of agricultural industry is the most important proposition in pointical economy. If the law were different, almost all the phenomens of the production and distribution of wealth would be other than they are."

In the view thus presented by Mr. Mill there is no exag

geration. The law of the occupation of the land by man lies at the foundation of all political economy; and if we de-sire to know what it is that tends to the emancipation of the sire to know what it is that tends to the emancipation of the people of the earth from Slavery, we must first satisfy ourselves that the theory of Messrs, Malthus and Ricardo has not only no foundation in fact, but that the law is directly the reverse, and tends, therefore, to the adoption of measures directly opposed to those that would be needed were that theory true. The great importance of the question will excuse the occupation of a few minutes of the reader's attention in placing before him some facts tending to enable him to satisfy himself in regard to the universality of the law now offered for his consideration. Let him inquire where he may he will find that the early occupant itd not commence in the flats, or on the heavily timbered land, but that he did commence on the higher land, where the timber he may he will find that the early occupant the not com-mence in the flats, or on the heavily timbered land, but that he did commence on the higher land, where the timber was lighter, and the place for his house was dry. With increasing ability he is found draining the swamps, clearing he heavy timber, turning up the mari, o and thus acquiring control over more fertile so a constant increase in the return to labor. Le trace the course of early settlement, and he will find that while it has often followed the course of the streams, it has trace the course of early settlement, and he was that while it has often followed the course of the streams, it has always avoided the swamps and river bottoms. The earliest settlements of this country were on the poorest lands of the Union—those of New England. So was it in New York, where we find the railroads running through the lower and richer, and yet uncultivated lands, while the higher lands right and left have long been caltivated. So is it now in Pensylvania, Virginia, and Onio. In South Carolina it has been made the subject of remark, in a recent discourse, that their predecessors did not select the rich lands, and that militions of acres of the finest meadow land in that State still remain untouched. The settler in the prairies commences on the higher and drier land, leaving the wet prairie and the stough—the richest soil—for his successors. The lands below the mouth of the Ohio are among the richest in the world; yet they are unoccupied, and will continue so to be until wealth and population shall have greatly increased. So it is now with the low and rich lands of Mexico. So was it in South America, the early cultivation of which was was it in South America, the early cultivation of which was upon the poor lands of the western slope, Peru and Chili, while the rich lands of the Amazon and the La Plata rewhile the rich lands of the Amazon and the La Piata remained, as most of them still remain, a wilderness. In the West Indies, the small dry islands were early occupied, while Perto Rico and Trininad, abounding in rich soils, remained unfouched. The early occupants of England were found on the poorer lands of the center and south of the kingdom, as were those of Sootland in the Highlands, or on the little rocky islands of the Channel. Mona's Isle was celebrated while the rich soil of the Lothians remained an almost unbroken mass of forest, and the morasses of Lanca-hire were the terror of travelers long after Hampshire had been cleared and cultivated. If the reader desire to find the birthplace of King Arthur and the earliest seat of English power, he must look to the vicinity of the royal castle of Tintagel, in the high and dry Cornwall. Should be desire other evidence of the character of the soil cultivated at the period when land abounded and men were few in num-Tintagel, in the high and dry Cornwall. Should be desire other evidence of the character of the soil onlitivated at the period when hand abounded and men were few in number, he may find it in the fact that in some parts of England there is scarcely a hill top that does not bear evidence of early occupation, and in the further fact that the mounds, or b rrows, are almost uniformly composed of stone, because those memorials are found mest frequently where stone was more readily obtained than earth. Carsar found the Gauls occupying the high lands surrounding the Alps, while the rich Venera remained a march. The occupation of the Carmagua followed long after that of the Sampita se Gauls occupying the high lands surrounding the Apps. bille the rich Yeneria remained a massa. The occupation of the Campagna followed long after that of the Samnite ills, a.t. the earliest settlers of the Peloponesus cultivated to high and dry Arcadia, while the cities of the Argive ings of the days of Homer, Mycens and Tiryna, are found in eastern Argolis, a country so poor as to have been abandoned prior to the days of the earliest authentic his analogued prior to the country around Meroe, and of the Thebaid, long preceded that of the lower lands sur rounding Memphis, or the still lower and richer ones nea rounding Memphis, or the still lower and richer ones near Alexandria. The negro is found in the higher portions of Africa, while the rich lands along the river courses are uninhabited. The little islands of Australia, poor and dry, are occupied by a race far surpassing in civilization those of the neighboring continent, who have rich soils at osm-mand. The poor Persia is cuitivated, while the rich soils of the ancient Babylonia are only ridden over by straggling hordes of robbers. Layard had to seek the hills when he desired to find the people at home. Affganishm and Cashmere were varyly occupied, and thence were supplied the people who moved toward the deltas of the Ganges and the Indus, much of both of which still remains, after so many people who moved toward the delias of the tranges and the Indus, much of both of which still remains, after so many thousands of years, in a state of whiterness. Look where we may, it is the same. The land obeys the same great and universal law that govers light, power, and heat. The man who works alone and has poor machinery must calli-vate poor land, and content himself with little light, little power, and little heat, and those, like his food, obtained in exchange for much labor: while he works in combination with his fellow men may have good machinery, enabling him to clear and califixate rich land, giving him much food and enabling him to obtain much light much heat, and and enabling him to obtain much light much heat, and much power, in exchange for little labor. The first is a creature of accessive—a slave—and such is man universally regarded by Mr. Ricardo and his followers. The second is a being of power—a freeman—and as such was man regarded by Adam Smith, who taught that the more men worked in combination with each other, the greater would be the facility of obtaining food and all other of the necessaries and comforts of life—and the more widely they were separated, the less would be the return to labor and capital, and the smaller the power of production, as common sense teaches every man must necessarily be the case.

It will now readily be seen how perfectly accurate was Mr. Mill in his assertion that, "if the law were different, almost all the phenomens of the production and distribu-

almost all the phenomena of the production and distribu-tion or wealth would be other than they are." The doc-trine of Malthus and Ricardo tends to make the laborer a slave to the owner of the landed or other capital; but

happily it has no foundation in fact, and therefore the natural laws of production and distribution of wealth tend not to slavery but to freedom.

Chapter VI. how WEALTH TENDS TO INCREASE. We extract.

The increase of wealth depends on the ability of men to combine their exertions with their fellow-men, consuming on the land and near the land the products of the land, and enabling the farmer not only to repair readily the exhau-tion caused by each successive crop, but also to call to his aid the services of the chemist in the preparation of artifi-cial manures, as well as to call into activity the mineral ones by which he is almost everywhere surrounded.

Adam Smith is here quoted with crushing force against the present English System, which is to prevent men from combining their labors, by claiming a monopoly of manufactures.

Chapter VII, shows How MAN ACQUIRES VALUE AND

BECOMES FREE. This is a sequence to Chapters V. and I., exhibiting the necessity of economy and of having the fewest possible intermediates in commerce, and that the producer should be at the side of the consumer as much as possible to increase wealth and promote freedom.

Chapter IX. "How SLAVERY GREW, AND HOW IT IS NOW MAINTAINED IN THE WEST INDIES," which, after an

array of statistics, says:

"Unlimited competition looks to the competition for the sale of raw produce in the markets of England, and to the destruction of any competition with England for the sale of manufactured goods; and it is under this system that the poor labouer of Jamaica is being destroyed. He is now more a slave, than ever, because his labor yields him less of the necessaries and comforts of life than when a master was bound to provide for him."

was bound to provide for him."

Chapter X. exposes "How Slavery Grew, and is MAINTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES." This demonstrates with mathematical accuracy that the present system of our national policy, which accords with the British free-traders, so-called, confirms the Slavery of the

South:

"The less the power of association in the Northern Slaves, the more rapid must be the growth of the domestic Slave Trade, the greater must be the decline in the price of wheat, cotton and sugar, the greater must be the tendency to the passage of men like Uncle Tom, and of women and children, too, from the light labor of the North to the severe labor of the South and Southwest, but the greater, as we are told, must be the prosperity of England. It is unfortunate for the world that a country exercising so much influence should have adopted a policy so alverse to the civilization and the freedom, not only of the negro race, but of mankind at large. There seems, however, but little probability of change. Seeking to make of herself a great workshop, she necessarily desires that all the rest of the world should be one great farm, to be cultivated by men, women and children, denied all other means of capploy ment. This, of course, forbids association, which diminishes as lands become exhausted. The absence of association forbids the existence of schools or workshop, books or instruction, and men become barbarized, when, under a different system, they might and would become civilized.

The tendency to Preedom passes away, as we see to have been the case in the last twenty years; but in place of Freedom, and as a compensation for the horrors of Jamaica and of the domestic Slave trade, the great workshop of the world is supplied with cheap grain, cheap tobscoo, cheap sugar, and cheap cotton. Were Adam Suith alive, he might amen that a vactom which looked to the exhaustion

To the philosophy of this we agree fully, but we must contrast the closing lines on the position of slaves inherent in the very system, with the previous statement of the author, that they are treated kindly. Slaves as a class cannot be treated kindly. We might as well say a person was run over by a wagon, and had both legs crushed mildly. The wheels of Slavery cannot crush human hearts with mild force. It is the force of hell-it burns while it strikes.

Chapter XI. How SLAVERY GROWS IN PORTUGAL AND TURKEY, shows how Portugal has been ruined by the Methuen Treaty with Eogland:

The necessary cossequences of a system which looks to compelling the whole possibilities of a country to employ themselves in a single pursuit—all cultivating the land and all producing the same commodity; and thus effectually prevents the growth of that natural association so much admired by Agam Smith. It is one that can and other in the contract of the contract mired by Adam Smith. It is one that can end only in ahaustion of the land and its owner. When popula increases and men come together, even the poor land is made rich, and thus it is," says M. de Junnés, "that 'the per of manure causes the poor lan

the Seine to yield thrice as much as those of the Loire.

The continuation of this chapter on Turkey is invaluable, and we commend most earnostly its perusal to the Secretary of State at Washington, as the forming of new relations with Turkey is now spoken of. In the year 167 The Turkish Government bound itself by treaty with England to charge no more than three per cent. duty on imports. This could not supply the revenue, so direct taxation prevailed, and an indirect tax in the shape of export duties was adopted. Turkey manufactured much of her own cotton, and experted cotton yarn up to a certain period. To the same extent civilization was advancing. Her manufactures were destroved or impaired by English labor-saving machinery, combined with "Free Trade.' 'The profits," says Mr. Urquhart, "have been reduced to one-half, and sometimes to one-third, by the introduction of English cottons, which, though they have reduced the home price and arrested the export of cotton yarn from Turkey, have not yet supplanted the home manufacture in any visible degree; for, until tranquillity has allowed agriculture to revive the people must go on working merely for bread, and reducing their price in a struggle of hopeless competition. The industry of the women and children is most remarkable, and in every interval of labor, tending the cattle, carrying water, the spindle and distaff, as in the days of Xerxes, is never out of their hands. The children are as assiduously at work, from the moment their little fingers can turn the spindle." It seems that the Turkish woman can earn four cents a by, and the "unremitting labor of a week will command twenty five cents." Of course, under this system, national decomposition is going on, and as our author sums it up, Turkish Society is divided into two

others. Our new Minister, whoever he is to be for Turkey, should, in order to be available to that country, show her that her Free Trade system, so-called, is ruin; that she needs Protection and labor-saving machinery If this be not secured to her, she is lost Chapter XII, How SLAVERY GROWS IN INDIA, recites probably the most dreary portion of human history-how a distant and inoffensive nation of over one bundred millions has been sacrificed to the atheistic rapacity of Great Britain-the same accursed system which attempted to destroy our colonial industry, and has thus far crippled our efforts, on account of the juggernaut wheels of party, with us, rolling over politico-

economical truth. We commend particularly to the

classes. " the plunderers and the plundered." But Mr.

Urquhart is nevertheless an advocate for British Free

Trade. Silk manufactures are perishing, equally with

Democracy the perusal of the chapter on India. Chapter XIV. How SLAVERY GROWS IN ESGLAND. This is a terrible picture of the state of things in the most favored part of that Empire which claims to be the workshop of the world."-" How rapid is the progress of demoralization, may be seen from the fact that in the thirty years from 1821 to 1851, the consumption of British spirits increased from 4,125,616 to 9,595,368 gallons, or double the ratio of the population." The use of opium, too, appears to be greatly increasing—the import of 1850 being 103,718 pounds; that of 1852, 251,792 pounds. It is estimated that there are 280,000 Prostitutes in England. The Times says that shirts are made for a penny a piece by women who find needles and thread-artificial flowers are made at two pence a day. The total opposition of the free traders of the present day to the real free trader, Adam Smith, is fully set forth in this chapter. "The differ-

ence between the two schools may be thus illustrated-Dr. Smith regarding commerce as forming a true pyra-

'EXCHANGES AT HOME. 'CONVERSION INTO CLOTH AND IRON.
'PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS.
This is in exact accordance with what we know to be true; but according to the modern school, Commerce forms an inverted pyramid, thus:

'EXCHANGES WITH DISTANT MEN EXCHANGES AT HOME. CONVERSION.

The following facts and arguments under this head are irresistible:

The more the lines manufacture, or those of wool, homp, or iron, could be discoursged abroad, the greater was the quantity of raw products to be sent to London and Liverpool, and the less the inducement for applying labor to the improvement of English land. For a time, this operation, so far as regarded food, was restrained by the corn-laws; but now the whole system is precisely that which was reprobated by the most profound political economist that Britam has ever produced. Its consequences are seen in the following figures: In 1811, the proportion of the population of England engaged in agriculture was 35 per cent. In 1841 it best fallen to 25 per cent, and now it can scarcely exceed 22 per cent, and even in 1841 the actual number was less than it had been thirty years before.

Thus driven out from the land, Englishmen had to seek other employment, while the same system was annually driving to England tens of thousands of the poor people of Scotland and Ireland; and thus forced competition for the sale in England of the raw products of the earth produced competition there for the sale of labor; the result of which is seen in the fact that agricultural wages have fallen from 6s, to 3s a week, and the laborer has become from year to year more a slave to the captices of his employer, whether the great farmer or the weathy owner of mills or furnaces. The total population of the lated Kingdom dependent upon agriculture cannot be taken at more than ten millions; and as agricultural wages cannot be estimated at a higher average than 3s, per week, there cannot be, including the earnings of women, more than 6s per family; and if that be divided among four, it gives 1s, 6d per head, or 131 iss, per annum, and a total amount, to no divided among tour millions of people, of 40 millions of pounds, or 192 millions of dollars. In reflecting upon this, the reader is requested to bear in mind that it provides wages for every week in the year, whereas throughout a considerable portion of the United Kingdom very much of the tim

now be difficult to account for the small value of land when com; ared with the vast advantages it possesses in being every where close to a market in which to exchange its raw every where close to a marker in which to seeming its raw products for manufactured ones, and also for manure. The reader has seen the estimate of M. Thusen, one of the best agriculturists of Germany, of the vast difference in the val-ne of land in Meckienburgh close to market, as compared with that distant from it; but he can everywhere see for bines if that that which is close to a city will command thrice as much rent as that distant twenty miles, and ten times as much as that which is five hundred miles distant. Now, almost the whole land of the United Kungdom is in Now, almost the whole land of the United Kingdom is in the condition of the best of that here described. The dis-tances are everywhere small, and the roads are, or oughtto be, good; and yet the total rental of land, mines, and mine-rals, is but £55,000,000, and this for an area of 70 millions of acres, giving an average of only about \$3 e0 per acre, or \$2—less than £2—per head of the population. This is very small indeed, and it tends to show to how great an extent

acree, giving an average of only about \$1 e0 per acre, or \$2—less than \$2—per head of the population. This is very small bedeed, and it tends to show to how great an extent the system must have discouraged agriculture. In 1813, with a population of only twenty millions, the rental amount—ed, exclusive of houses mines, minerals, fisheries, &c., to fitty two and a haif millions, and the exports of the produce of British and Irish land were then aimost three times as great as they are now, with a population almost one-half greater than it was then.

The very small value of the land of the United Kingdom, when compared with its advantages, can be properly appreciated by the reader only after an examination of the country is dependent, almost entirely, on what can be obtained for the very small quantity sent to England. Mark Lane, as it is said, "govern the world's prices." It does govern them in New York and Philadelphia, where prices must be as much below those of London and Liverpool as the cost of transportation, insurance, and commissions, or there could be no export. Their prices, in turn, govern them of Ohio and Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois which must always be as much below those of New York as the cost of getting the produce force. If, now, we examine into the mere cost of transporting the average produce of an acre of land from the farm to the market of England, we shall find that it would be far more than the average rental of English land; and yet that rental includes coal, copper, from a difficulty of the produce for a supply a large portion of the world.

Under such circumstances, land in this country should be of they such circumstances, land in this country should be frency such circumstances, land in this country should be frency and the such circumstances, land in this country should be frency and of the state in 1830 was \$100,000,000, which, divided over the whole such face, would give \$22 per acre, and thus, at six per cent, would yield \$1.32. Add to this the difference between wages of fou

in the latter is quite equal to that in the former; and yet the price of sgricultural produce generally, is as much below that of England as the cost of freight and commission, which slone are greater than the whole rent of England

New York has thirty millions of acres, of which only twelve millions have been in any manner improved; and these she has been steadily exhausting, because of the absence of a market on or near the land, such as is possessed by England. She has neither coal ner other mines of any importance, and her factories are few in number; and yet the cash value of farms, as returned by the Marshal, was 554 millions of dollars, and that was certainly less than the the real value. If we take the latter at 620 millions, it will give 850 per acre for the improved land, or an average of \$50 for all. Taking the resit at six per cent, on \$50, we obtain \$30 per acre, or nearly the average of the United Kingdom; and it would be quite reasonable to make the mines and minerals of the latter a set off against the land that is unimproved.

improved.

If the reader desire to understand the cause of the small If the reader desire to understand the cause of the small value of English land, when compared with its vast advantages, he may find it in the following passage:

"Land-owners possess extensive territories, which owe little or nething to the hand of the improver; where undersloped sources of production its wasting and useless in the midst of the most certain and tempting markets of the vast consuming population of this country."

—Exempting markets of the vast consuming population of this country.

Unfortunately, however, those markets are small, while

the tendency of the whole British system is toward converting the entire earth into one vast farm for their supply, and thus preventing the application of labor to the improvement of land at home. The tendency of prices, whether of land, labor, or their products, is toward a level. whether of land, labor, or their products, is toward a level, and whatever tends to lessen the price of any of those commodities in Ireland, India, Virginia, or Carolina, tends to produce the same effect in England; and we have seen that such is the direct tendency of English policy with respect to the isnd of all those countries. With decline in value the re-must ever be a tendency to consolidation, and thus the pelicy advocated by The Economist produces the evil of which it so much and so frequently complains.

Chapter XX. Or THE DUTY OF THE PROPLE OF THE

UNITES STATES, depicts the shortcomings of this country from her false relations with England. "Whereever," says the author, " the system prevails of compelling the export of raw products, the exhaustion of the land, the cheapening of labor, and the export of the laborer, Slavery grows: wherever it is resisted, * Siavery dies away." We copy the following cause:

* Siavery dies away." We copy the following cause:

* Countries whose policy tooks to Countries whose policy looks to raise cheapening labor.

The West Indies,

* Partical.

* Denmark.

Relain,
Freisted.

Belgium,
Belgium,
Colled States under the Compro- United States, under the Tarids of
1806.

1828 and 1842.

Chapter XX. OF THE DUTY OF THE PROPLE OF ESG-LASD, concludes thus:

Chapter XX. Or the Duty of the Profile of Exc.

Last, concludes thus:

Seinshners and Christianity cannot go together, nor can selfishners and National Prosperity. It is purely selfish in the People of England to desire to prevent the People of the various nations of the world from profiting by their natural advantages, whisther of coal, iron ore, copper, tincor lead. It is injurious to themselves, because it keeps their neighbors poor, while they are subjected to vast expense in the effort to keep them from rebelling against taxation. They maintain great fleets and armies, at enormous expense, for the purpose of keeping up a system that destroys their customers and themselves; and this they must continue to do ac long as they hold to the dootrine which teaches that the only way to secure a fair remaneration to capital is to keep the price of I shor down, because it is one that produces of scord and slavery, abroad and at home; whereas, ander that of peace, hope and freedom, they would need neither fleets nor armies.

It is to the country of Hampden and Sidney that the world should be enabled to look for advice in all matters at feeting the cause of freedom; and it is to her that all sould how destructive to herself and them is the system of centralization she now seeks to establish. As it is, slavery grows in all the countries under her control, and freedom grows in no single country of the world but hose which protect themselves against her system. It is time that the enlightened and liberal men of England should study the cause of this fact; and whenever they shall do so they will find a ready explanation of the growing pumperism, immorality, gloom and slavery of the world but those which find a ready explanation of the growing pumperism, immorality, gloom and slavery of the world but those which they they will then have little difficulty in understanding that the protecting tariffs of all the advancing nations of Europe are but measures of resistance to a system of energy of the counter of the country and t

or not their commercial policy can, by any possibility, aid the cause of freedom, abroad or at home. The nations of the world are told of the "free and happy people" of